

WAR NOW ON

The Ultimatum Sent to Spain Today.

POLO RECEIVES HIS PASSPORTS

Senor Sagasta Must Send His Reply by Saturday.

CUBAN RESOLUTION SIGNED

Both Houses of Congress Notified of That Fact.

A SPANISH TRICK FOILED

The President has signed the Cuban resolution adopted by Congress and has sent an ultimatum to Spain requiring a reply "by Saturday." He also inclosed a copy of the resolution.

If Spain declines to remove her army and navy from Cuba, or if no reply is received, the President will execute the requirements of the resolution and employ the military and naval forces of the United States to expel the Spaniards from the island.

The Spanish minister applied for his passports as soon as informed that the President had signed the congressional joint resolution requiring Spain to evacuate Cuba.

Minister Polo's withdrawal does not mean the immediate withdrawal of Minister Woodford from Spain. Minister Polo leaves tonight.

In the Senate during the consideration of the sundry civil bill Mr. Cockrell continued his speech on Cuba, which was followed by other remarks.

It is believed that if Mr. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, enters the military service Rear Admiral Walker will succeed him as assistant secretary.

Arrangements are being made by the War Department to transport troops from southern posts to Cuba. It is deemed advisable to charter rather than to buy vessels.

Many ship owners are trying to sell their vessels to the government. Commander Horace Elmer has been placed in charge of the mosquito fleet.

The War Department has found the matter of calling out the volunteers a complicated question, and has urged prompt action by Congress on the bill providing for a temporary increase in the military establishment of the country.

It is said that a shrewd trick planned by Senor Polo, which would have placed this government in an embarrassing position, was frustrated by President McKinley sending his ultimatum to Spain before signing the Cuban resolution.

Senator Proctor today introduced a bill creating a board of national defense, to be composed of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

The President, Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles today discussed plans for calling for volunteers. It is thought the District Guard will be called out at once.

President McKinley signed the ultimatum to Spain shortly before 10:30 o'clock this morning. A copy of it was immediately put in cipher and sent to Minister Woodford at Madrid to be laid before the Spanish cabinet. It has reached Madrid.

Immediately upon sending the dispatch to Madrid, President McKinley ordered that a copy of the ultimatum be sent to Minister Polo. Senor Polo received the copy before 11 o'clock, and in ten minutes had sent a request to the State Department for his passports. Before 11:30 o'clock President McKinley knew of the action of Minister Polo. Then he realized that there was no longer even a possibility that there would be peace. War stood grimly before him. Leaving the presence of the President at 11:30 o'clock, Senator Elkins briefly said: "War is upon us."

The President signed the resolution of Congress at 11:22 o'clock, nearly an hour after he had put his pen to the ultimatum.

The Ultimatum Brief.

The ultimatum which Sagasta has read

by this time is brief and concise. It simply demands that Spain withdraw from Cuba her naval and military forces. The President, in a firm, but polite way, requests that a reply to this demand be made "by Saturday." These two words are used in the ultimatum.

President McKinley thought it would be splitting hairs and holding a time watch to set any hour for an answer from Spain. That is why he decided on the phrase "by Saturday." Even if there is no answer by Saturday at noon the President may not at once carry into effect the ultimatum. But if there is no answer by Saturday afternoon the resolution will be put into effect.

Woodford Not Yet Recalled.

Cabinet officials think that Gen. Woodford will remain on duty in Madrid until an answer is received from Sagasta. If the answer refuses to comply with the demands of the United States Gen. Woodford will at once ask for his passports. Should his position become untenable between now and Saturday he may leave his post. There is a possibility that Gen. Woodford will leave Madrid tonight after he delivers the ultimatum to Sagasta. He may have his passports handed him. The answer from Spain, under these circumstances, could be sent direct to this country or through the representative of any European power selected by Spain.

The President's Program.

The program of the President is now definitely known. He will patiently await the answer of Spain before making a move of any sort. If Spain makes no answer by Saturday orders will be issued for the navy to blockade the ports of Cuba. Havana will, of course, be the leading port to be blockaded. It is on the positively stated that the present plans do not contemplate a bombardment of Havana and other Cuban ports, as the first step. The blockade will be first put into effect. If the naval and military forces of Spain attack the blockading squadron, of course the attack will be repelled and a bombardment of Havana and other cities will follow. The intention at present, however, is that the blockading force shall not fire a shot for some time. While the blockade is in force the army of the United States will be hurried forward to Key West, ready to land in Cuba. So soon as this army is ready for work and transports have been provided, bombardment and capture will follow unless fighting has been forced by that time upon the navy.

Several Ports to Be Invested.

It is known that more than one port of Cuba will be invested by the navy. The ports of Havana and Matanzas will be taken up Sunday morning to look far out to sea and find the fighting ships of the United States on guard. Not a commercial or other vessel will be allowed to leave or enter these ports, and unless the Spaniards fight they must starve. No help can reach them except from Spain's warships, which will be met and fought. If these warships can defeat those of this country, then relief can be given the beleaguered cities.

Spain's Expected Reply.

It is calculated at the White House that Sagasta was handed the ultimatum of President McKinley about 7:30 p.m., Spanish time. That would have been 1:30 o'clock Washington time. The Spanish minister will have tomorrow and Friday to consider their course. When it is 6 o'clock Saturday morning here it will be noon Saturday in Madrid. President McKinley ought to know the answer of Spain by the time he arises Saturday morning. Either an insulting and defiant answer or silence is expected.

The President decided that he would not make the text of the ultimatum public until tomorrow, by which time it will be fully known in Madrid.

The exact wording of the ultimatum was fully agreed upon by the President and Judge Day last night. The President instructed Judge Day to bring the revised copy of the order to the White House this morning. This was done shortly after 10 o'clock. The only persons then with the President were Secretaries Bliss and Wilson, Attorney General Griggs and Judge Day.

Signing of the Ultimatum.

Later Secretary Alger made his appearance, and when the resolution of Congress was signed at 11:22 those present were the officials mentioned, Senor Elkins, Representative Cannon and Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press. The pen used in signing the resolution was handed at once to Secretary Alger, who had asked for it. There had been fifty other requests for this pen, but Gen. Alger had made the first application.

Senator Elkins and Representative Cannon were accidental witnesses to the President's act of signing the resolution. All morning senators and representatives had been calling and departing. Messrs. Elkins and Cannon got in a few minutes before the President attacked his signature.

Another consideration that affected him was the statement, based on precedence, that the conclusion of peace at the termination of hostilities would be very much complicated by the previous recognition on the part of the United States of the Cuban republic, and a treaty of peace would, it is said, necessarily be drawn between Spain on the one hand and Cuba on the other, leaving the United States, which had borne the brunt of the fight, without voice.

A Spanish Trick That Failed.

A deeply interesting story of the day has not yet been made public. It shows that President McKinley was too shrewd for the

(Continued on Second Page.)

WHO WILL FIRE FIRST?

Naval Officers Speculate on the Blockade of Havana.

IT DEPENDS ON GENERAL BLANCO

Captain General Has Received Definite Orders From Spain.

FLEET ANXIOUS FOR ACTION

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—The officers of the squadron are hoping that when the ultimatum to Spain expires not an hour will be lost in getting their warships under way for Cuban waters. Intimations received from Washington have been to the effect that that is what is expected from them, and the fleet is in readiness.

This morning the talk has been mainly of what constitutes a peaceful blockade and of how long such a condition might last. Said one officer: "I only know of one peaceful blockade in the history of naval warfare during this century, that was when the English fleet blockaded Greece. It was peaceful enough until Turkish ships appeared in those waters and gave the English vessels a lively engagement."

Something like this may happen off Havana. The shore batteries at Havana are extensive and they have plenty of ammunition. For weeks the men who man these guns have been receiving instructions how to handle them and have been engaged in practice.

Orders to Gen. Blanco.

A month ago, when the Sagasta ministry sent word to Blanco to prepare for war, it was officially intimated in Havana that this instruction carried with it discretion as to defending the city by aggressive tactics in the use of the means under his control.

At that time the Spanish naval authorities had probably decided on the policy of withdrawing all ships from the vicinity of Havana instead of risking them against the superior force of the North Atlantic squadron. Blanco, it is stated, had the power to open fire on the first American warship which appeared in sight. If Spain rejects the ultimatum and accepts war he may think this is the best way of defending Havana. It will be entirely a question of expediency.

If anything is to be gained by more time, they the shore batteries will remain quiet, while the first stages of a peaceful blockade are entered upon by the American fleet. That may open a way for the surrender of the city without bombardment and without even firing a shell. But it would be unsafe for Captain Sampson to proceed under this assumption and to expose the ships of his command to the danger of such a mistake.

Batteries May Open Fire.

It is at least an even probability that when the fleet appears in Cuban waters the shore batteries will be directed by Blanco to open fire with a view of keeping them from creeping in too close to shore.

A bombardment of the city proper by the fleet would not necessarily follow, because the silencing of the two largest batteries might be accomplished without a single shell being dropped into the main portion of the town. When the two great batteries are silenced Havana is taken in a naval sense, though it may not be yielded by Blanco until smaller batteries are reduced. The population is not likely to suffer much if the bombardment merely consists in reducing the batteries. The hills offer a refuge and they lie close to Havana. The people have been expecting to flee. They know the range of danger and can be depended on to get out of it. Quick action will be more merciful to them than a long drawn out peaceful blockade with the suffering that must come from shutting off food supplies. PEPPER.

SENATOR FORAKER'S DENIAL.

Not Interested in Any Bonds Affected by the Cuban Question.

Senator Foraker has written a letter to a constituent, W. D. Eissman of Toledo, Ohio, in regard to charges that he is interested in the Cuban bonds. The letter is in reply to the following letter, which Mr. Eissman had previously written him: "A great deal of talk is making rounds that you are heavily involved with the junta bonds and are talking for par value more than the sentiments of your best judgment."

Replying to this Senator Foraker says: "If any such story is being circulated it is a falsehood pure and simple, without the slightest shadow of truth for its foundation. I have no interest in any junta or Cuban bonds or any other kind of bonds affected by the Cuban question, or any other interest of any kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and never did have, and never expect to have. I did not know that the republic of Cuba had issued any bonds until Gen. Grosvenor stated in the House of Representatives that there had been bonds of this character issued to the amount of \$400,000,000."

"The Senate committee on foreign relations at once called before them Mr. Grosvenor, who is the sub-treasurer of the republic of Cuba at New York, and examined him upon the subject. The House foreign relations committee also took testimony, the result of all which was that it was conclusively proven that the republic of Cuba has never authorized but ten millions of bonds. Of this amount only three millions have ever been printed, and of these three millions only a hundred and twenty thousand and some odd dollars have been disposed of."

Pallas Sails From Bermuda.

ISLAND OF BERMUDA, April 20.—The British third-class cruiser Pallas sailed from here today under sealed orders, going in a westerly direction.

EXTRA

10:40 O'CLOCK A.M.

RELATIONS BROKEN

Minister Woodford Given His Passports by Spain.

LEAVES MADRID AT ONCE

Has Notified His Own Government of the Fact.

ANSWER TO ULTIMATUM

Spain Declines to Make Any Other Response to the Demand.

SPANISH PRESS COMMENTS

MADRID, April 21.—The Spanish government has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States.

The United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, leaves Madrid this afternoon.

General Stewart L. Woodford will be accompanied by his acting private secretary and two servants.

Ultimatum Received This Morning.

MADRID, April 21, 11:10 a.m.—The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning, in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States minister to this effect before he was able to present any note.

Spain Will Not Reply.

The newspapers here today applaud "the energy of the government and the enthusiasm of the public at the advent of war."

The Liberal says: "The government will make no reply whatever to the ultimatum."

Continuing, the Liberal points out the advantages which Spain may derive from the use of privateers, in which connection, however, nothing has yet been officially decided.

President Is Notified.

Minister Woodford has just telegraphed the President that he has received his passports and that all diplomatic relations are broken off, and that he will leave Madrid at once.

It is learned from official sources that Minister Woodford was handed his passports by Senor Gullon before he had opportunity to present his ultimatum.

This was the Spanish trick mentioned yesterday, but failed because ultimatum was served on Polo yesterday.

Secretary Porter was dispatched to the Senate foreign relations committee. Important immediate developments are expected.

THE CANTY TRIAL.

It Will Likely Begin Early Next Week.

If the program as now arranged is followed Dennis J. Canty, under indictment for the murder of George M. Ely by shooting him while near the corner of 14th and F streets the 15th of last month, will be placed on trial Monday next. As heretofore stated in The Star the hearing will occur in Criminal Court No. 1. Under a special arrangement Judge Cole, at present holding Circuit Court No. 1, will preside at the Canty trial.

District Attorney Henry E. Davis and Assistant District Attorney Joseph Shillington will represent the government. Canty's interests will be looked after by quite an array of legal talent, headed by Mr. A. S. Worthington. His co-workers will be Messrs. Jere Wilson, John C. Heald, Thompson and Frailley.

The principal witnesses for the government will be Deputy Coroner L. W. Glassebrook, Detective Joseph Carter, John W. Drew, William H. Diggs, Mary C. Cooper, Paul Vincent, Leonard Mattingly, Henry Jackson and Edgar A. Lattig.

Alimony Ordered.

In connection with the proceedings for divorce instituted by Nathaniel McKay against Jenny Pope McKay, Judge Cox, in Equity Court No. 1, has signed an order directing the petitioner to pay the defendant \$125 forthwith, and \$125 on the 30th day of each succeeding month, until further order, as alimony. Col. McKay is further ordered to pay his wife's solicitor, J. M. Wilson, \$200 as counsel fees.

To Issue a War Loan.

LONDON, April 21.—The statement that the United States treasury will issue the war loan through the post office is exercising a good effect on the stock market.

Second Extra!

1:20 O'CLOCK P. M.

WAR IS DECLARED

Both Madrid and Washington Consider It Exists.

NO FORMAL DECLARATION NEEDED

Hostilities are Liable to Break Out Any Time.

CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Postmaster General Gary Has Resigned and Charles Emory Smith Nominated.

By a hasty summons, Senator Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the committee; Senator Allison of Iowa, a leader in that body, and others were brought to the White House, where they joined Assistant Secretary Day and the President shortly after 10 o'clock in a conference whose purposes was to map out the immediate policy of the United States.

Senator Cullom of Illinois of the foreign relations committee was also at the conference, and at 11 o'clock on leaving the White House, said that the handing of the passports to Minister Woodford constituted the Spanish reply and ended all peaceful relations. While an effort might be made in Congress to make a formal declaration of war, there was no occasion for it, and, in his opinion, there probably would be none. He added:

"There is enough of a state of war now existing."

Everything now, he suggested, would go ahead without the preliminary action of a formal declaration of war by Congress. The next step, he said, would be to call out the troops.

The President did not indicate to the senators and members of the House with whom he talked that he considered a declaration of war necessary, and it is understood that he has been advised by some of those whose advice he most relies upon that no declaration is necessary.

Some of the leading senators consider that the congressional resolution and the ultimatum sent to Spain are all that is necessary to give notice to the world that a state of war exists, while others hold that a manifesto to the powers, advising them of the condition of affairs, might be well.

The best information is that the President is disposed to regard this advice, and the probabilities now are that he will not ask Congress to make a formal declaration.

Practical Declaration of War.

MADRID, April 21, 2 p.m.—Spain's action today is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately.

GARY RESIGNS.

Charles Emory Smith Nominated to Be Postmaster General.

The President has sent this nomination to the Senate:

Charles Emory Smith of Penn-

The regular permanent family circulation of The Evening Star in Washington is more than double that of any other paper, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon.

As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequalled and unapproachable.

States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the twenty-third day of April, instant, there be not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

SHERMAN.

MADRID, April 21, 1898.

(Received 9:02 a.m.)

SHERMAN,

Washington:

Early this (Thursday) morning immediately after the receipt of your open telegram and before I had communicated same to Spanish government, Spanish minister for foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries and that all official communication between their respective representatives have ceased.

I accordingly asked for safe passports. Turn legation over to British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

WOODFORD.

Senators Summoned to the White House.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain are at an end. It is expected that from now on events will move with amazing rapidity up to the climax of actual war. Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, early this morning received a cablegram from Minister Woodford at Madrid, stating that he had been handed his passports and had been notified that official relations between the United States and Spain were ended.

His cablegram said that he had been given his passports before he had had an opportunity to present the ultimatum transmitted to him for submission to the Spanish government, the delivery of the ultimatum to Minister Polo having been accepted by the Spanish government as a formal announcement.

Judge Day at once hurried to the White House, where he found President McKinley about to enter a carriage to take Mrs. McKinley to the railroad station, where he intended to see her off on a short trip to New York.

The news that diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain were formally at an end was so important that the President made a hasty good-bye to his wife on the White House portico and repaired immediately to the upstairs part of the house, where he and Judge Day held a conference, the result of which was the dispatch of Secretary Porter to the Capitol to communicate the news to the Senate committee on foreign relations, and also to leading members of the House.

It is presumed that this was done in order to facilitate any action deemed necessary by Congress.

By a hasty summons, Senator Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the committee; Senator Allison of Iowa, a leader in that body, and others, were brought to the White House, where they joined Assistant Secretary Day and the President shortly after 10 o'clock in a conference, whose purposes was to map out the immediate policy of the United States.

The conference broke up shortly after 10:20 o'clock. Judge Day, accompanied by Senator Lodge, going over to the State Department. The assistant secretary would say nothing regarding the conference further than to authorize the statement that a public announcement would be made later in the day. Chairman Davis of the Senate foreign relations committee was laconic and not explicit, simply remarking, "We've taken the trick."

Asked specifically regarding the handing of his passports to Minister Woodford, he said that that was all right; that the delivery of the ultimatum to the Spanish legation here had served all purposes.

Taking Up the Army Bill.

The Senate committee on military affairs today immediately began consideration of the thirteen army bill passed by the House yesterday. An effort will probably be made to take it up and pass it in the Senate today.

PATRIOT BEFORE PRETENDER.

Don Carlos Intimates That He Will Join Spain's Army.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—Don Carlos says that when the first gun is fired he will give proof that "I am a patriot before being a pretender."

The Spanish pretender, in an interview here today, said: "I am convinced that the Cuban insurgents will make common cause with Spain, for fear of being absorbed by America."

Without expressing absolute confidence in the triumph of the Spanish army and navy, Don Carlos expressed the belief that the patriotism of Spain would work miracles.